

SV, 2.74. ~~XX-5~~
.
PRICE ONE SHILLING.

THE

Electoral Government

OF

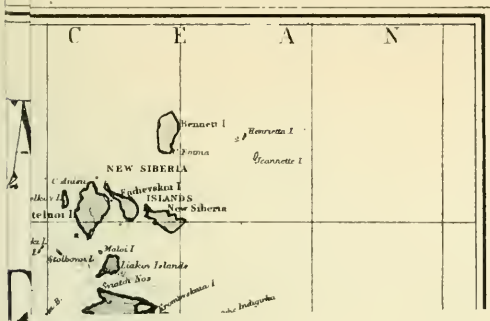
Greater Britain.

BY

B. H. THWAITE.

London:

SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, HAMILTON, KENT & Co., LIMITED,
4, STATIONERS' HALL COURT.



UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
AT
LOS ANGELES
LIBRARY



Map shewing steamship
Ocean Routes to the
Constituent Elements
GREATER BRITAIN

THE BRITANNIC NATIONAL FRATERNITY
and its
Electoral Government

3 H. Thwaite. G.E.



The Electoral Government of GREATER BRITAIN

AD
1894

Proposed
Supreme
BRITANNIC
SENATE.

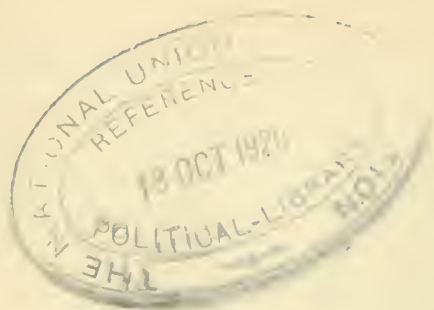
Price
1s.



BY
B. H. THWAITE

Important to every one owing
Allegiance to the British Flag

B. H. T.
1894



THE PAN BRITANNIC LEAGUE.

It is not yet ; but he whose ear
Thrills to that finer atmosphere
Where footfalls of appointed things,
Reverberant of days to be,
Are heard in forecast echoings,
Like wave-beats from a viewless sea—
Hears in the voiceful tremors of the sky,
Auroral heralds whispering "It is nigh."

Brunton Stephen

British Empire
5
The Electoral Government of
Greater Britain:

A SUGGESTION.

FIRST ARTICLE:

Proposed Referendum Senates for the Parliaments of Great Britain and Ireland.

SECOND ARTICLE:

Proposed Supreme Britannic Senate or Political Assembly for Greater Britain.

THIRD ARTICLE:

The Colonial Conference at Ottawa, August, 1894.

BY

B. H. THWAITE, C.E.,

Of Liverpool and London.

AUTHOR OF

"Our Factories, Workshops & Warehouses," "The Economics of Industrial Hygiene," "Africa, and our Future Cotton Trade," "Proposed British Society of the Textile Industries," Prize Essayist: ("Liverpool Daily Post,") "The Celebration of the Queen's Jubilee," "The Metallurgic Department Sheffield Technical School," "The Early Metallurgy of France," "On the Cultivation of the Inventive Faculty: a Lesson from America," "A Guide to Liverpool and its Exhibition," "The Maritime Gateway to the Pacific," &c, &c.



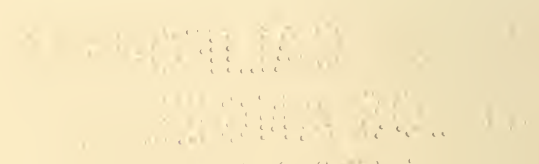
INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

The schemes outlined in the following brief articles were formulated by the author some four years ago. Their publication at the present moment may not be considered inopportune.

It is, perhaps, not necessary to remark that the author has not been led by political motives to present these articles to the public : his sole desire is to aid in the consummation of the work that has for its aim the consolidation of the great brotherhood owing allegiance to the British Flag.

THE DIAGRAMS.

The Diagrams are self explanatory. The author wishes to acknowledge the usefulness to him of the Geographic data contained in the published Maps of Messrs. George Phillip & Son, of Liverpool and London



ARTICLE I.

PROPOSED REFERENDUM SENATE FOR EACH OF THE LOCAL PARLIAMENTS TO REPRESENT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND & WALES.

The National Political Machinery at Westminster is composed of two principal organs, one hereditary and the other representative, and may be said to present a curious medley of the effete of feudal origin, and virile elements, mainly the product of more modern thought. The Dual Political Machine may be compared to a train in which a high-class locomotive is coupled up with a 17th century stage coach. The result of such an incongruous combination, is that no bridge in the direction of human progress, however direct, can be crossed unless the speed is appropriated to the rickety construction of the stage coach.

In an era when the intellect is becoming more dominant and all powerful day by day, such a political structure is a laughable absurdity, and a stupid anachronism. The purpose of the first chapter of this essay is to suggest a character or specification of a political structure that will be more fittingly appropriate to this age of intellectual supremacy, and more in accordance with the scientific standard to which all dynamic structures are compared, ergo the standard of high efficiency in speed of work and adequacy of effect. The structure of the political machine, it has been explained, is composed of two constituent organs, the more effete and decaying and hereditary one of feudal origin, and the active and virile one of more modern and rational conception.

The effete and hereditary element is known as the Upper House, or House of Lords. The members of this House own their seats by hereditary right, a position that cannot be disturbed by any action of the holder, who is only responsible to himself for any neglect of a duty that by right should be held as almost sacred. That this obligation is treated with indifference, is only too well known, a glance at the attendance register of the House of Lords during the last 50 years proving conclusively that this duty is honoured far more in the breach than to the observance.

The theory, that a cultured and educated intelligence (assumed to be possessed by the holders of the seats in the House of Lords) would subject the decision of the Lower House to a refining and improving influence, is a pretty and fairly satisfactory one, if such characteristics were honestly owned by the majority of the members of the Upper House. But, in this respect, we have evidence to prove that with the exception of a small, and it must be admitted *very capable* proportion of the number constituting the Upper House, the members of this branch of the Legislature are not conspicuous for exceptional intelligence, and this fact is not surprising when the mode of mature life of the members of the Upper House is examined.

Consequently the theory that has been advanced that the Upper House, as at present constituted, is a useful element in the political structure, is unworthy of serious confidence, and is not true.

The Upper House as an element in the political structure, acts like a rusty organism that is ever impeding, and occasionally arrests the movement of the active element of the political machine.

The Lower House, on the contrary, if properly constituted, should represent the opinions and desires of the individual human units constituting the nation; and, in truth, the continued enlargement of the electoral area is gradually bringing this part of the political structure up to this standard. In many respects, the members of the Lower House are, with rare exceptions, conspicuously fitted for the high positions they occupy, and in more recent years this appropriateness has become more and more real, because it is contended, that a nation whose life sustenance is derived in a large measure from mechanical and chemical industrial pursuits, should have in the National Senate a large number of elected representatives whose life's battle has been, or is engaged, in the typical industries that have made and are still upholding the national position.

Assuming this ideal standard to be reached in the electoral representation of the masses, is it desirable to subject the decisions of the majority of such representatives to the refining influence of a second political body?

To answer this interrogation we must be guided by the adopted procedure of other nationalities, whose intellectual development is as advanced as our own.

The political procedure of nearly all the first-class powers, involves the submission of the decisions of a Lower House to a second tribunal or to a Referendum Senate. Granted then that a Second or Referendum House is desirable, how should this Second House be constituted?

The author submits deferentially the following programme as an answer to this question:—

The Qualifications of the Candidate for Election to the Referendum Senate:—

1.—Any Member of the Lower House of Representatives who shall have been elected twice, or shall have represented a constituency for ten years, and whose attendance at the House shall be equal to the average attendance of the whole of the members.

2.—Any member of the present House of Lords. Any person who shall have at any time occupied the Presidency of certain Technical and other Learned Societies, and the Masters of the Great Universities.

The Constitution of the Electorate:—

The constitution of the Electoral Body shall represent, as nearly as possible, the opinion of such persons as shall by the confidence bestowed on them by the people or by their attainments in the practical and learned sciences, have given proof of an elevated intellect and true patriotism.

This restriction of the Electorate of the Referendum Senate to the aristocracy of intellect will have obviously striking advantages. Fortunately, the formation of County and Parish Councils has enabled the restriction of the Electorate to be effected in such a way as to enable close reflection of public opinion, on any first-class measure to be obtained, and this without the election of the member of the Referendum Senate being of such a character as to disturb industrial and commercial action.

The Electorate would therefore be constituted as follows :—

Tri-elected members of the County Council.

Bi-elected members of the Parish Councils.

Tri-elected members of Local Boards

Tri-elected members of Cities and Corporations, and the Mayors and Aldermen of such Corporations.

Tri-elected members of Chambers of Commerce.

The Governors of Chartered Universities.

Tri-elected Poor-Law Guardians.

Tri-elected members of the School Boards.

Representative Delegates selected from the different bodies of Trades Unions.

The members of the Council of certain Technical and Learned Societies, both civil, naval, and military.

The Electoral areas could be defined so as to give each of the candidates, as near as may be, an equal number of votes.

An election of the Upper and Referendum Senate could be carried out in one day. In order that the electorate shall be representative of public confidence, it is proposed, and this will have been realised, that only those shall be eligible who shall have been elected *twice*, or three times, to the position they occupy as Councillors, Guardians, &c.

This eligible privilege will add honour and power to the position of County and Parish Councillor, &c., and tend to improve the personnel of the governing bodies of our municipal, poor law, commercial and educational administrations.

The proved cost of elections shall, up to the extent of 75 per cent. of fixed maximum allowable limit of expenditure, be borne by the State.

The General Election of the Members of the Referendum Senate shall follow that of the House of Commons, after a month's time has elapsed between the date of the acceptance by Her Majesty of the Government of the newly returned House. The acceptance of Cabinet Rank in the Government shall not involve re-election of such Cabinet Minister.

After the election of the Members of the Upper Senate, a certain number of additional members of the Cabinet shall be eligible from the members elected in the Upper and Referendum Senate, such election being effected merely to facilitate the course of work, place the two Houses *en rapport*, and establish a synchronism of action between the two Houses.

The Referendum Senate shall have no power to discuss financial questions, as far as supply is concerned, but it shall have the right to discuss innovations on established practice that may be recommended by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Any Ministerial Bill of first-class importance shall be discussed on the Second Reading by at least 75 per cent. of the total number of members. During Committee the discussion shall be entered into before at least 50 per cent. of the members. Absences from discussions, unless unavoidable or permissible, shall be considered to invalidate the member's right to the seat, and the member shall further be debarred from re-election.

Should the deliberation of the Members of the Referendum Senate on a first class Ministerial Bill produce an adverse vote, such Bill shall be returned to the Lower House, where such adverse vote or amendments shall be discussed and accepted or rejected as the Lower House may decide. The Bill is then returned to the Referendum Senate and if the vote is still adverse, the Referendum Senate shall be compelled to seek re-election from their constituents. If the decision of the Referendum Senate is re-affirmed after election, or on appeal to the upper electorate, the suspended Bill shall be rejected or amended as the newly-elected Referendum Senate may decide.

Such a rejection shall not, however, be considered tantamount to a vote of censure or want of confidence in the Government; but, in the event of a first-class Bill being thus rejected, the Lower House may consider it advisable to obtain the decision of their constituents on their action with regard to the particular bill or measure; and, if their action is confirmed on election, such bill or measure shall be deemed as passed and accepted by Her Majesty for final signature.

It will be seen that such a procedure would make the Political Machine a most sensitive instrument for recording the opinions of the Electorate; and the Referendum Senate would form an admirable cushion in preventing the too sudden adoption of measures of a drastic and revolutionary character, at the same time the action of the Referendum Senate in preventing the movement of the political machine would be controlled, and unreasonable delay in the passing of any measure would be preventable.

In the formation of Committees to deal with bills of minor importance, the constitution of the Referendum Senate, partly composed of men trained in business and parliamentary work, would be most admirably adapted for the formation of assemblage of groups of men ideally fitted to decide on Railway, Harbour, Sanitary, and other Improvement Bills. This characteristic is not possessed by the Lords Committees of the present Hereditary House.

In the Election of Members of the Referendum Senate, no Member of the Lower House should be allowed to take part in the election, and *vice versa*, on the election of the Members of the Lower House no member of the Referendum Senate should be allowed to take part.

The position of the Ministry regarding any Bill on which the Referendum Senate has appealed to the country, could be well placed before the country by the Members of the Referendum Senate holding Cabinet rank.

In questions of dispute between the two houses, the Referendum Senate having first to appeal to the country its views will have been fairly placed before the country prior to the election of the Lower House.

There appears to be no possibility of any action that will seriously hinder the movement of the political machine on this basis in working out the will or desires of the people,

ARTICLE II.

THE SUPREME BRITANNIC SENATE

With Appendix.

Few Englishmen and fewer foreigners realize the grandeur of the proportions of the aggregation of continents and islands that constitute Greater Britain.

These colossal proportions may be realized by a perusal of the following tabulated statistics:—

TABLE SHEWING THE GROSS VALUE OF THE TRADE, THE POPULATION,
AND THE AREA OF GREATER BRITAIN.

Name of State.	Gross Trade Imports and Exports value in £ sterling.	Population.	Territorial Area in sq. miles.
EASTERN HEMISPHERE (Asiatic)—			
British & Protectorate India, including Burmah	195,000,000	289,000,000	1,600,000
Other Eastern countries own- ing allegiance to the British Constitution	30,000,000	4,200,000	104,441
AFRICA—			
The Cape, Natal, Zululand, &c., including the West Coast possessions and re- cent annexations	45,000,000	4,000,000	295,000
AUSTRALASIA	100,000,000	4,200,000	3,403,305
EUROPEAN ISLANDS, not in- cluding Great Britain and Ireland	3,500,000	190,000	124
WESTERN HEMISPHERE—			
Canada and possessions of the Northern Continent of America	46,300,000	5,200,000	3,525,000
Possessions in the Southern Continent of America ...	3,500,000	290,000	76,000
WEST INDIES, &c.	14,000,000	1,200,000	20,343
TOTAL	437,300,000	308,280,000	9,024,213

Compared with the Mother Country,

The gross trade of her expanded self is $437,300 \times 100 = 56\%$ of that of the Mother Country.

The territorial area of her expanded self equals $\frac{750,000}{9,024,213} = 74\frac{1}{2}$ times greater than the Mother Country.

The Population is greater by the ratio of $\frac{121,115}{308,280,000}$ or $= 8\frac{1}{16}$ times greater than that of the Mother Country.

It is, however, assumed that at present the connecting links of the chain between the Mother Country and her Colonies and her other possessions across the sea are only equal to the strength of the chain that once bound the American States to the British Constitution, a chain that when put to the test, failed most disastrously on the famous 4th of July, 1776, when the Declaration of Independence was signed by the Conclave of American Patriots.

Therefore, if the chain associating the units constituting our mighty Oceanic Nation is not more strong than the present red tape one, a serious strain may smash the weakest link. The historic precedents that we can refer to in the incidents associated with the ruin of the Roman Empire, prove that merely official connections alone, unsupported by ruinously expensive military domination will not prevent the breaking away of the widely separate territorial units of a nation. Something more is required to cement a connection that shall be durable for all time.

We have in the possessions, Protectorates and Colonies of Greater Britain elements, that if thoroughly and loyally cemented together, would be a combination of impregnable and irresistible might, such as never yet has been approached in the world's history.

The mere contribution of a certain payment to the Imperial Exchequer by the different elements that has often been suggested, and the existence of official jacks-in-office, however eminent, cannot be considered a form or manner of association that has in it the characteristics that will produce loving and independent loyalty to the Britannic Constitution and to Her Gracious Majesty the Queen, the Symbol Royal of that constitution.

What is required, and this is recognised by most of our advanced statesmen and statisticians, is, the granting to each responsible unit of population of a measure of national responsibility and some right of control over the destinies of a Mighty Nation.

In the first instance, a limited electorate of the educated residents, Native and British of each Colony or other possessions, could be permitted to select a certain number of representatives to proceed to London, empowered to take part in the deliberations of the Supreme Britannic Senate.

The elections could be regulated at such intervals as to permit the voyage and election of the members representing the dominions the furthest removed from the seat of deliberation in London.

The elected representatives, immediately after election, should proceed to form a selective council, who, in the event of failure, to constitute a directly party cabinet, could act as Regent Government pending re-election of the members, if such re-election is found to be absolutely necessary.

The remarkable steaming records of high-class modern passenger vessels would enable the representatives of these far removed colonies or other possessions to travel to London within six weeks or two months at the most.

There is no doubt that the position of Member of the Supreme Britannic Senate would be coveted by all patriots and loyalists to the Britannic Constitution as almost the highest honour attainable in life, and consequently the noblest and brightest amongst them would be eligible for the distinction.

The only real difficulty to be overcome is in the apportionment or allocation of the number of the representatives to the different constituent territorial units of Greater Britain, in such a way as to give an equitable and adequate representation.

The author ventures to suggest a basis of procedure that might, in the absence of a more mature scheme, be worthy of consideration :—

The Qualifications of the Candidate for the Supreme Britannic Senate :—

1.—He should be recognised as eminent in the commercial, industrial or scientific world. There should be no bar on account of caste or religion. Any man who has been a member of the British House of Commons for a period of ten years, shall be eligible for election, and any member or peer who shall have been elected to the Upper Referendum Senate shall also be eligible. But it shall not be possible for any Members at the time being of the sub and local Home Rule Parliament or the Referendum Senate to be a member of the Supreme Britannic Senate.

Constitution of Electorate.

2.—The Constitution of the Electorate of all Colonies or Possessions having their own Local or Home Rule Parliaments shall be as follows :—

Each member of the Lower and Referendum Senate, if one exists, shall be qualified to vote for a certain number of the Candidates of the Supreme Britannic Senate. In the absence of a Local or Home Rule Parliament, a franchise shall be constituted that shall represent the best elements of the population of each Colony.

In order to prevent too precipitate and drastic action, Her Majesty's Privy Council shall constitute a Great Council of State that shall have the privilege of criticising the decisions of the Supreme Britannic Senate.*

Should the decision of the Great Council of State clash with that of the Supreme Britannic Senate, the question shall be considered by the latter, and in the final vote the members of the Great Council of State shall have the privilege of voting in the Supreme Britannic Senate, and the decision following the vote shall be considered binding for the time being.

* It has been suggested by a Colonist that this precautionary clause is unnecessary, because the Mother Country with her 356 members has the controlling voice in the Supreme Britannic Senate, and a Privy Council should not be allowed by its votes to override the decision of a body of 693 members.

THE ALLOCATION OF REPRESENTATIVE POWER IN THE SUPREME BRITANNIC SENATE.

The manner of constitution of the Referendum Senate has already been described.

The author suggests the following formula as a basis on which to determine the proportion of the degree of allocation of representatives, for the Colonies, Protectorate, etc., in the Supreme Britannic Senate.

Let the total imports and exports, and the exports and imports, to and from the United Kingdom, measured in £ sterling, be added together, and then let this sum be divided by two millions.

If the quotient is below unity or 1—the representation shall be limited to one member, if the quotient is over 1·25 then two members shall be allotted, and wherever the fraction exceeds 0·25 an additional representative shall be allowed.

Where small constituent island units of the Nation are aggregated together, one representative shall be apportioned to represent this aggregation.

A close consideration of the suggested principle of allocation of representation will tend to shew that it is the only one that is practicable, because the enormous population of some of the poorer colonies and acquisitions puts the popular numerical franchise allocation out of a practicable court altogether.

Take India alone, here we have a population of close on three hundred millions. It would be impossible to give India the representation that might be warranted by the principle of manhood representation, whereas the author's basis is one that will do thorough justice to the real value of the proportion of each national unit in the strength of the nation; further, the addition of the imports and exports to the United Kingdom is a justifiable factor, because in proportion as the Colonial child patronises the Mother Country, so shall its degree of representatives in the Great and Supreme National family council be apportioned. The system also gives the true measure of proportion of the different national units.

The mere factor of population is no criterion of value, whereas the value of the gross trade is a correct index of same.

Great Britain Ireland, &
Possessions



Canada

Other Possessions
in
Asia

India

Diagram
showing

The Representative

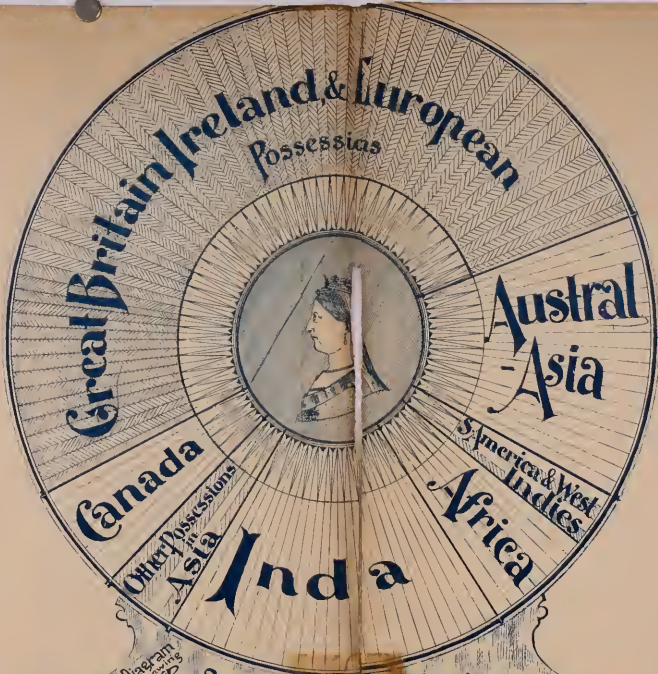


Diagram
showing

The Representative location in the
SUPREME BRUNNIC SENATE

TABULATED STATISTICS, TAKING THE B. OF T. DATA FOR 1892 AS THE BASIS OF CALCULATION,

SHOWING THE REPRESENTATIVE ALLOCATION IN THE SUPREME BRITANNIC SENATE.

N.B.—The author wishes it to be understood that although he has gathered the statistical information from the most reliable sources, in some instances direct from the Home and the Colonial Offices, nevertheless he does not wish to be held responsible for the absolute accuracy of all the figures tendered,

Name of Colony.	Number of Representatives.	Population.	Total Imports.	Total Exports.	Imports from the United Kingdom.	Exports to the United Kingdom.	The Colony and other acquisitions acquired.	Date.	Area in Square Miles.
WEST INDIES AND SOUTH AMERICA.									
St. Lucia	...	42,000	197,401 1,099	No	data.	.	Cession	1808	246
St. Christopher	...	48,000					Settlement	1623	153
Nevis and Anguilla	...	28,250					Cession	1763	201
Dominica	...	45,000					Settlement	1632	85
Montserrat	...	48,000					Settlement	1629	5,794
Bahamas	...	15,000	2,000	No	data.	.	Settlement	1612	41
Bermuda	...	...					Cession	1770	7,500
Falkland Island and St. Georgia	...	31,471					Conquest	1798	7,562
British Honduras	...	639,491	1,759,890	1,722,096	106,685	239,086	Conquest	1795	4,193
Jamaica	...	196,500	2,105,218	2,278,806	862,347	608,890	Conquest	1795	1,754
Trinidad & Tobago	...	53,000	41,000	No	data.	.	Treaty Cession	1783	133
Grenada	...	...					Cession	1763	140
St. Vincent	...	...					
AUSTRALASIA.									
New South Wales	30	1,132,234	20,776,526	21,972,247	8,833,083	7,653,915	Settlement	1788	310,700
Victoria	23	1,170,319	17,174,545	14,214,546	6,857,090	5,599,500	Settlement	1832	87,884
South Australia	10	336,155	7,395,178	7,819,539	2,372,185	3,167,298	Settlement	1830	903,000
Queensland	9	421,249	4,382,657	9,170,408	2,049,359	4,096,937	Settlement	1824	668,497
Western Australia	2	30,000	1,391,109	882,148	522,896	395,770	Settlement	1828	1,000,000
Tasmania	2	153,544	1,497,161	1,346,965	541,610	315,830	Settlement	1803	20,215
New Zealand	15	626,658	6,943,056	9,534,851	4,767,369	7,483,018	Cession	1845	104,032

TABULATED STATISTICS, TAKING THE B. OF T. DATA FOR 1892 AS THE BASIS OF CALCULATION,

SHOWING THE REPRESENTATIVE ALLOCATION IN THE SUPREME BRITANNIC SENATE.

Name of Colony or other Protectorates.	Number of Representatives in the Supreme Senate.	Population.	Total Imports.	Total Exports.	Imports from the United Kingdom.	Exports to the United Kingdom.	The Colony or other Acquisition acquired by	Date.	Area in Square Miles
Fiji	1	25,000	£ 103,627	£ 885,645	£ 676,101	£ 37,564	Annexation	1874	7,423
New Guinea	2	165,500			183,482		do.	1884	234,708
EUROPE.									
Gibraltar	1	25,000					Treaty Cession ...	1713	2
Malta	2	165,500	103,627	885,645	183,482	37,564	do. ..	1824	122
ASIA.									
Cyprus	1	210,000	316,821	298,165	105,152	76,756	{ Convention with } Turkey ...	1878	3,584
Aden and Socotro	1	44,000	224,840	291,105	221,761	224,840	Conquest ...	1839	3,070
Straits Settlements	5	512,342	3,000,000		2,205,419	4,868,291	Conquest ...	1785	2,500
Hong Kong	5	221,440	{ Actual Trade exceeds } 20,000,000 Sterling	{ per Annum. } 265,107	1,972,935	836,705	Treaty Cession ...	1824	.
Lebanon	1	6,000	363,022	265,107	No	data.	Treaty Cession ...	1846	31
British North Borneo	1		387,309	247,655			Labuan Treaty ...		
Ceylon	6	3,000,800	4,417,468	3,891,997	836,705	989,586	Session Borneo ...	1877	30,000
BRITISH INDIA.									
Madras	3				2,744,053	3,324,978			
Bengal	13		Gross Trade said to exceed		12,483,613	12,057,183			
Burma	2	Total Population,			2,263,522	1,802,082	Conquest began in	1757	1,584,000

Bombay ...	7	286,000,000	195,000,000	sterling	10,230,228 1,414,516	3,973,193 1,149,161		
Scinde ...	2							
For Gross Trade	97							
WESTERN HEMISPHERE								
Canada ...	34	5,000,000	23,397,788	22,922,000	8,270,000	12,980,000	Conquest & Cession between the year Settlement Treaty Cession Conquest & Cession	1588 } 1858 } 1583 } 1713 } 1814 }
Newfoundland ...	2	197,934	1,487,432	1,373,892	468,359	393,316		42,000
British Guiana...	4	288,328	1,707,799	2,395,713	927,397	1,220,518		7,562
AFRICA.								
Cape Colony ...	20	1,527,987 (including 377,000 whites	9,487,241	11,978,067	7,691,195	11,474,561	Treaty	1814 } 221,311
Natal and Zululand ...	5	543,913 (including 46,788 whites)	3,165,249	1,480,606	2,743,435	1,175,435	Annexation ...	1843 } 20,461
Bechuanaland ...	1	...	...	...	...	..	Annexation ...	Recent
Basutoland ...		...	...	...	...	..	Treaty Cession ..	1872 } 39,060
Mashonaland ...		1,500,000	597,096	665,064	407,037	471,218	...	...
Matabeleland ...	2	2,000,000	522,641	577,083	323,565	212,513	...	...
Gold Coast Colony	1	...	268,248	611,366	580,177	427,268	...	...
Lagos ...	1	6,500,000	...	No data.	...	...	...	...
Niger Coast Protectorate	1	209,286	...	...	105,152	...	...	...
Imperial British East	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
African Company ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gambia & Sierra Leone	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
British South African	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Company ...	1	4,116	30,386	7,683	20,352	1,142	...	...
Saint Helena and Ascen-	1	165,000	1,185,000	908,035	...	...	...	...
sion Islands ...	1							
Zanzibar and Pemba ...	1							

Adding the number of Colonial Representatives together gives the numerical strength of the Greater Britain representative phalanx as equal to 327.

N.B.-1. The 97 members due to the Gross Trade of India can only be accepted as suggestive; the further allocation of this additional representative strength would have to be divided over the different States in proportion to their trade percentage of the whole Trade.

2. The proportion of 5 members allocated to Hong Kong is considered sufficient, taking into consideration the merely trading character of the Station.

Calculation showing the proportion of allocation to the Mother Country of Representatives in the Supreme Britannic Senate, taking as a basis for calculation the B of T Returns for 1892 :—

Total British Imports, 1892	...	£423,793,812
Total British Exports, 1892	...	291,640,166

Gross British Trade equals	...	<u>£715,434,048</u>
----------------------------	-----	---------------------

Ther. $\frac{715}{2} = 358$, therefore the number of Representatives of the Mother Country would equal 358. This brings the total numerical strength of the Supreme Britannic Senate up to 685 members.

The proportion of representative strength to be allocated to England and Wales, Ireland and Scotland, may—in the absence of any other method of calculation—be arrived at by taking as a basis of calculation the respective values of Income Tax and Property Assessments for the year, 1892 :—

The amount for England and Wales equals	...	£609,748,110
„ „ Scotland	„	65,023,424
„ „ Ireland	„	37,951,150

Treating these amounts in the manner adopted for the sum of exports and imports, that is dividing the amount in millions by 2 :—

Then for England and Wales	...	607 = 304
----------------------------	-----	-----------

				2
„	Scotland	...	...	65 = 33
				—
				2
„	Ireland	...	...	37 = 19
				—
				2 356

This practically agrees with the total number calculated on the basis of imports and exports, or 358

So that the British and Irish proportion of Members would be greater than the total number of the members of the other portions of the Britannic Empire, and the Mother Country would, therefore, hold the commanding voice in the deliberation of the Supreme Britannic Senate.

The granting of the permission to the Indian Native States and protectorates to participate in the deliberations of the Supreme Britannic Legislature would tend to cement their loyalty to the National Brotherhood.

In the collection of all these elements of varying caste and characteristics, an assembly would be formed of unique splendour, combining as it would the Eastern and Western talents and genius for the united purpose of watching and defending the smallest unit of the Britannic human brotherhood; for enlarging the field of commercial interchange and for extending the areas, so as to include desirable acquisitions for strengthening the superb combination. In such an assemblage the choicest, most distilled and subtle wisdom, would be the outcome of the Great Senates' deliberations.

This Assembly would present such enormous potentialities of power before the world, as to make any possible combination of foes incapable of serious influence.

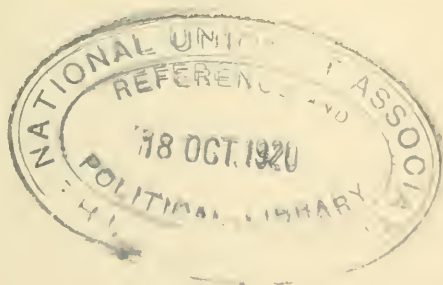
The moral force of such an Assembly, symbolic of heartfelt unity, would be almost impossible to calculate.

The enormous importance that would justly attach to the deliberations of the Supreme Britannic Senate would call forth the best energies of the Britannic representatives, whose position, with its influence and weight, would provoke the envy of kings.

The influence of the great and small elements constituting the Greater Britain, would, in the Supreme Senate, be balanced fairly, and justice would be dealt to all.

All questions relating to the Maintenance of the Army and Navy. International questions relating to the Declaration of War, or the Restoration of Peace, Britannic International and Foreign Fiscal Questions, the Maintenance of the Oceanic Highway Free to all Commerce. The Laws Relating to Commerce and the Means by which Commerce between the Different Races of Greater Britain can be encouraged. The Cultivation of the Natural Resources of each Colony or Protectorate. The cultivation of *bon accord* between all the Colonies owning allegiance to the British Flag. The correlation of laws of the different Home Rule Parliaments. The division of costs of maintenance of the Army and Navy among the different parts of Greater Britain. The Collection and Distribution of Charitable Funds to these Parts of Greater Britain suffering from depression, due to bad harvests or other unkind natural agencies could be adequately and appropriately discussed by the Supreme Britannic Senate.

Could a more noble and fitting monument be created to symbolise the unity of the aggregation of races for the common welfare and that of humanity at large than such a Senate? And could we find a better means of embodying the work of our countrymen to whose heroism, genius, and perseverance we owe the most extraordinary combination of races gathered under one flag that the world has ever seen?



APPENDIX TO ARTICLE II.

SHOWING THE

METHODS OF GOVERNMENT OF THE COLONIES AND TERRITORIAL
POSSESSIONS OF GREATER BRITAIN.

ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

<i>Name of Colony or Possession.</i>	<i>Character of Government or Constitution of Legislature.</i>
ADEN	Resident Commissioner.
AUSTRALIA—WESTERN ...	Governor, with Legislative Council of 15 members and Legislative Assembly of 30 members.
AUSTRALIA—SOUTH ...	Governor, with Executive Council of 24 members. Legislative Council in Upper House, of 64 members elected for 9 years, one-third retiring every third year.
BAHAMAS	Governor, with Executive Council of nine members, and Legislative Council of nine members, and a Representative Assembly of 29.
BARBADOES	Governor, with Executive Council of nine members, appointed by Home Government, and a Representative Assembly of 24 annually elected members.
BASUTOLAND	Resident Commissioner.
BERMUDA	Governor, with an Executive Council of 5 members, appointed by the Crown, with Legislative Council of 9 Crown appointed members, a House of Representatives of 36 members, representing 9 districts.
BECHUANALAND	Under the Cape Administration.
BORNEO—BRITISH NORTH	Governor, assisted by a Council and District Residents.
CAPE COLONY	Governor, with Legislative Council of 22 Elected Members; House of Assembly of 76 Elected Members.
CANADIAN DOMINION ...	Governor General and Privy Council of 13 members. Senate of 80 members. Life members selected by the Ministry for the time being. Qualifications—Property Qualifications of £335, Age not less than 30. Resident in the District the Candidate desires to represent. House of Commons of 250 members. Re-elected within 5 years. Wide Franchise.
CEYLON	Governor, with Executive Council of 5 members, and Legislative Council of 12 members. Legislative Council contains Representatives of the principal races and interests in the Island.
CYPRUS	Supreme Court of two English Judges, with 6 Commissioners, resident in six Districts.
CHANNEL ISLANDS ...	Governor and Royal Court of 12 members, and a Legislative Assembly or States composed of 50 members.

<i>Name of Colony or Possession.</i>	<i>Character of Government or Constitution of Legislature.</i>		
FALKLAND ISLANDS	...	Governor.	
GAMBIA	Governor, with Legislative Council of four Official Members and two Unofficial Members, nominated by the Crown.	
GIBRALTAR	Governor.	
GUIANA—BRITISH	...	Governor and Court of Policy of 15 members, eight of which are elected. Governor has right of veto.	
GUINEA—BRITISH NEW	...	Administrator, with nominated Legislative Council.	
HONG KONG	Governor, with Executive Council of six members, and Legislative Council of ten members.	
HONDURAS—BRITISH	...	Governor, with an Executive Council of seven members.	
JAMAICA	Governor, with Privy Council of not more than eight members, and Legislative Council of nine Elected Members, besides two Government, and four <i>ex officio</i> ones.	
INDIA	Viceroy or Governor General and Legislative Council, with thirteen Local Government Administrators. The Indian Councils' Act (55 and 56 Vict., c. 14) gives power to enlarge and popularize the Legislative Council. The exact numerical Constitution of the Government of India—	

Council	Number comprising Executive Council.	Maximum allowable additional number.
The Viceroy	Six	Sixteen
Governor of Madras	Two	Twenty
Governor of Bombay	Two	Twenty
Lt.-Gov. of Bengal	Two	Twenty
Lt.-Gov. of N.W.P. of Oudh	Two	Fifteen

LEEWARD ISLAND	...	Governor General, Legislative Council of ten nominated and ten elected members.
LAGOS	... ..	Governor.
MALAY PENINSULA	...	States governed by Native Rulers and with one British Resident, who is directly subject to the Governor of the Straits Settlement.
MAN, ISLE OF	... ..	Governor, with an Independent Legislative Assembly or Tynwald, consisting of two branches, viz.: the Governor, his Council (eight members), and the House of Keys (24 members).
MAURITIUS	... ..	Governor, with an Executive Council, composed of five Officials and two elected members. A Legislative Council of 27 members, eight of which are <i>ex-officio</i> , nine nominated by the Government, and nine elected for the various districts into which the island is divided.
NEW SOUTH WALES	...	Governor, with Legislative Council of not less than 21 members (67 members have already been elected). The Legislative Assembly consists of 125 members, representing the same number of electoral districts. Each member receives a salary of £300 per annum. There is a complete franchise of one man one vote.

<i>Name of Colony or Possession.</i>			<i>Character of Government or Constitution of Legislature.</i>
NEW ZEALAND	..	...	Governor, with Legislative Council of 46 Members appointed by the Governor. House of Representatives of 74 members elected triennially.
NEWFOUNDLAND	...	...	Governor, with Executive Council of 7. A Legislative Council of 15 life members, and a House of Assembly of 36 members, elected every four years. Universal Franchise of all males of twenty-one years.
NATAL	..	...	Governor, with a Legislative Council of 11 members, nominated by the Governor, one-half to retire every five years, and a Legislative Assembly of 37 members, having a property qualification.
QUEENSLAND	...	...	Governor, with Legislative Council consisting of 37 life members nominated by the Crown.
PROTECTORATE—IMPERIAL BRITISH (East Africa)			Consul General.
ROYAL NIGER COMPY.	...	...	Consul General.
SIERRE LEONE	...	...	Governor.
STRAITS SETTLEMENT	...	...	Governor, with Executive Council of 8 members, and a Legislative Council of 8 members.
TASMANIA	...	...	Governor. Legislative Council of 18 members, elected for six years, and House of Assembly of 36 members, elected triennially.
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO	...	...	Governor, with Executive Council and a Legislative one selected by the Home Government.
VICTORIA	...	...	Governor, with Executive Council of 10 members, and a Legislative Assembly of 95 members.
WINDWARD ISLANDS	...	...	Governor, with three Subordinate Administrators.
ZANZIBAR	...	...	Consul General.

THE FOLLOWING IS THE LIST OF THE EXISTING OR HOME RULE LOCAL PARLIAMENTS EMBRACED IN THE COLONIES OF GREATER BRITAIN :—

Colony.				Number of Members in Legislative Council.	Number of Representatives in Home Rule Parliament.
AUSTRALIA, WESTERN	...			15	30
„ SOUTH	..			24	54
BAHAMAS	...	...	...	9	29
BERMUDA	...	...	..	9	36
BARBADOES	...	...	...	9	24
CAPE COLONY	...	...	...	22	76
CANADIAN DOMINION—					
Privy Council	13	} ...		93	250
Senate	80				
CEYLON	...	...	...	5	12
CHANNEL ISLANDS	...	...	...	12	50
JAMAICA	...	...	...	8	9
ISLE OF MAN	...	...	...	8	24
NEW SOUTH WALES	..	...	...	67	125
NEWFOUNDLAND	...	...	...	15	36
NEW ZEALAND	...	...	...	46	74
NATAL	..	...	...	11	37
TASMANIA	...	...	...	18	36
VICTORIA	...	...	...	10	95
Total Representation in existing Home Rule Parliaments				381	997

ARTICLE III.

THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE AT OTTAWA, AUGUST, 1894.

Since the foregoing articles were written, the author has obtained a copy of the Report of the Earl of Jersey on the Colonial Conference held at Ottawa, Canada, in August of the present year; and a short *resumé* of this report will impress the reader with the fact that it is undoubtedly a foreshadowing of the Supreme Britannic Senate that may ultimately govern, under the ægis of our Queen, the scattered communities of Greater Britain.

The Colonies represented by special delegates were :—Dominion of Canada, Cape of Good Hope, New Zealand, Tasmania, South Australia, Queensland and Victoria.

The British Government was officially represented by Earl Jersey.

During the Conference, the following telegram was received by the President from Lord Rosebery :—

“I am anxious to express to you as the President, the sympathy and interest with which I am watching the proceedings of the Conference, which should be of such happy augury to the future of the Empire.”

The Premier of Natal, Sir John Robinson, wrote to the President expressing sympathy with the objects of the Conference.

The following motions submitted by the Hon. George E. Foster of the Canadian Senate, were discussed :—

1st.—WHEREAS: The stability and progress of the British Empire can be best assured by drawing continually closer the bonds that unite the Colonies with the Mother Country, and by the continuous growth of a practical sympathy and co-operation in all that pertains to the common welfare.

2nd.—AND WHEREAS: This co-operation and unity can in no way be more effectually promoted than by the cultivation and extension of the mutual and profitable interchange of their products.

3rd.—THEREFORE RESOLVED: That this Conference records its belief in the advisability of a customs arrangement between Great Britain and her Colonies by which trade between the Empire may be placed on a more favourable footing than that which is carried on with foreign countries.

4th.—AND FURTHER RESOLVED: That until the Mother Country can see her way to enter such an arrangement, it is desirable that, when empowered so to do, the Colonies of Great Britain, or such of them as may be disposed to accede to this view, take steps to place each other's products, in whole or in part, on a more favoured customs basis than is accorded to the like products of foreign countries.

After discussion the vote was taken :—

For.—Canada, Tasmania, Cape of Good Hope, South Australia, Victoria.

Against.—New South Wales, New Zealand, Queensland.

The Resolutions 1, 2, 3 and 4, were adopted, the last one being amended as follows:—

THAT: That until the Mother Country can see her way to enter into a customs arrangement with her Colonies, it is desirable that, when empowered to do so, the Colonies of Great Britain, or such of them as may be disposed to accede to this view, take steps to place each other's products, in whole or in part on a more favoured customs basis than is accorded to the like products of foreign countries.

In the discussion, one of the Australasian delegates, the Hon. Mr. Playford, spoke as follows:—

“Now we have got to give effect to the idea of practical sympathy and co-operation, and how can we do it? Is there any way to do it except in the way suggested in the resolutions that follow? I admit, with the member that represents New South Wales, Hon. Mr. Suttor, that we are undoubtedly expressing a wish, which, if England gives effect to it, will be a reversal of the free trade policy that she has had for so many years past. But, I think the time has arrived when the eyes of England are being opened to the fact that her free trade policy is not going to produce the results which were so fondly anticipated it would produce when it was first brought into existence. Changed conditions have altered the case altogether. She is not now, as she was at the time of the great exhibition in 1850, the workshop of the world. Other nations have learned from her, other people have copied her, the machinery she has got they have got, and in addition to that, they have something else which she has not got, they have cheaper labour, and as a result of that cheaper labour they are gradually forging ahead with their manufactures, they are gradually taking the trade which ought to belong to the Mother Country, and competing with her in her outside markets, and actually importing manufactured material into Great Britain itself. Having been connected for so many years with the Colony of South Australia—it is only a small Colony, but I dare say I can judge that the same processes are going on in the other parts of the world—I have had special opportunities of being able to judge of what is taking place with us. Year by year larger importations of foreign manufactured goods are coming into our country. I will only mention one instance to place the matter clearly before the members of this Conference. A year or so ago we made a contract for a large number of locomotive engines, 92 of them, many of them of very large power, and therefore, entailing a great deal of work. The contractor for those engines naturally went about to see where he could obtain the material cheapest for the construction of those engines. What was the result? That he found that the bed plates of the engine, that the boiler plates of the engine, that the wheel centres, the tires, the tubings, in fact there was only one article he required in the construction that he could get cheaper than at Krupp's manufactory, the great German manufacturer of cannon. Krupp said, ‘All right, if I am going to give you the other things cheaper you must take all from me;’ so that in fact the whole of the material for the 92

engines is coming from that manufactory, simply because he can make it cheaper than they can make it in the Mother Country. He makes it cheaper simply because he has wages at a lower rate than in the Mother Country. That is not all. If you go to the other Colonies you will find that the same maker is supplying to Melbourne, and is supplying Sydney. I do not know whether he supplies Queensland, but I know these two places have purchased largely from him. Our government, for the necessary repairs to our lines, are also purchasing largely from him, simply because he supplies these materials at a lower rate, and we, who have not merely a sympathy, but a practical sympathy, with the Mother Country, would rather get our material from the Mother Country, even if we paid a little more for it, than that we should be dependent upon a foreign country for the goods we require. I think the time will very soon come when England's eyes will be opened to the fact that she will have to treat her Colonies like France treats hers, that she will have to treat her Colonies and give them advantages over foreign nations, just like France treats her outside Colonies, and that she will find unless she does that her trade will gradually diminish, and that she will not be able to command the trade she has been doing in the past."

It was further Resolved and adopted that the Conference should take into consideration the question of a mail service between Great Britain and Australia *via* Canada :—

- 1.—That the Conference expresses its cordial approval of the successful efforts put forth by Canada and New South Wales for the establishment of a regular monthly steamship service between Vancouver and Sydney, and affirms the advisability of the reasonable co-operation of all the Colonies interested in securing the improvement and permanence of the same.
- 2.—That the Conference learns with interest of the steps now being taken by Canada to secure a first-class fast mail and passenger service, with all the modern appliances for the storage and carrying of perishable goods across the Atlantic and Pacific to Great Britain, and the large subsidy which she has offered to procure its establishment.
- 3.—That it regards such an uninterrupted through line of swift and superior communication between Australasia and Great Britain as is above contemplated as of paramount importance to the development of Intercolonial trade and communication, and to the unity and stability of the Empire as a whole.
- 4.—That as the Imperial Post Office contributes towards the cost of the mail service between England and Australia, *via* Brindisi or Naples, the sum of £95,000 per annum, while the sea postage amounts to only £3,000 ; and to the mail service between Vancouver and Japan and China £45,000, less £7,300 charged against the Admiralty; this Conference deems it but reasonable to respectfully ask that assistance be given by the Imperial Government to the proposed fast Atlantic and Pacific service ; more particularly as the British Post Office,

whilst paying the large subsidy of £104,231 a year to the line from Liverpool to New York, has so far rendered no assistance in the maintenance of a direct postal line between Great Britain and Canada.

On the question of steam oceanic intercommunication between the Mother Country and Australia *via* Canada—the scheme under consideration—comprised the payment of a subsidy of £300,000 per annum, of which it was suggested that £175,000 should be borne by Canada, £75,000 by Great Britain, and £50,000 by Australasia. The service to be provided would consist of four 20-knot ocean liners to give a weekly service between Great Britain, and five 16-knot ships to give a bi-weekly service across the Pacific to Australia. Canada has already voted her, and the largest, proportion of the subsidy.

The following Resolutions were also adopted :—

That the Canadian Government be requested to make all necessary inquiries, and generally take such steps as may be expedient in order to ascertain the cost of the proposed Pacific cable, and promote the establishment of the undertaking in accordance with the views expressed by the Conference.

That the Conference desires to call the continued attention of their respective Governments to the proceedings of the Colonial Conference of 1887, in regard to the Bankruptcy and Winding-up of Companies' Acts, with a view to completing the necessary legislation upon the question therein raised.

That the President be requested to forward the resolutions and proceedings of this Conference to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and to the Premiers of the Colonies represented, and to take such steps as may be necessary for calling continued attention thereto.

A most historic incident occurred during the holding of the Conference, that is, the placing of a brass tablet on the wall of the corridor leading to the library of the Canadian House of Commons. The inscription on the tablet is as follows :—

IN HONOUR OF THE MEN
BY WHOSE ENTERPRISE, COURAGE AND SKILL
THE
ROYAL WILLIAM

The first vessel to cross the Atlantic by steam power, was wholly constructed in Canada, and navigated to England in 1833. The pioneer of those mighty fleets of ocean steamers by which passengers and merchandise of all nations are now conveyed on every sea throughout the world.

During the proceedings of the Conference the following telegram was received by the President :—

“Edinburgh Imperial Federationists express satisfaction at meeting of Conference. Hope great question naval defence will also be considered and Imperial unity consolidated.”

A long discussion occurred on a motion submitted having reference to the Pacific Cable.

The terms of the resolution were :—

That in the opinion of this Conference, immediate steps should be taken to provide telegraphic communication by cable, under sole British control, between the Dominion of Canada and Australasia.

This resolution was the outcome of a previous one, introduced at the London Imperial Conference of 1887, its terms were as follows :—

That the connection recently formed through Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific by railway telegraph opens a new and alternative line of Imperial communication over the high seas and through British possessions which promises to be one of great value alike in naval, military, commercial and political aspects.

That the connection of Canada with Australasia by direct submarine telegraph across the Pacific is a project of high importance to the Empire, and every doubt as to its practicability should without delay be set at rest by a thorough and exhaustive survey.

In reference to this subject, one of the Australian delegates said :—

“We feel that this cable question is much more of an Imperial question than one of trade between Canada and Australia.

“We feel the deepest concern in everything that affects the safety of the British Empire, and the progress of every portion of the English domain. We consider, whatever may be urged to the contrary, that the present cable line should be made, and that it ought to be under the control of British influence and British influence only. When it touches a foreign soil, should there be a disturbance in Europe, the safety of cable communication is at once endangered ; we think that at points in the Mediterranean it is in danger.

“It is in danger in Egypt, and it is decidedly in danger as it passes through Portugal.”

In respect to the proposed Pacific cable, the resolutions were not adopted, pending the absence of data *re* cost of cable.

In the discussion on Colonial reciprocity, most valuable information was elicited. It was stated that in the Australian Colonies there are 125 millions of sheep principally grown for their wool. The Australian mutton can be bought in Sydney for one penny per lb. The Hon. Mr. Forrest said “that, including the cost of freezing, the cost of delivering the mutton in London Markets is 2½d. per lb.

The following resolution relating to Commercial Reciprocity was submitted, and adopted after a long discussion :—

That in the opinion of the Conference, any obstacles which may at present exist to the power of self-governing dependencies of the Empire to enter into agreements of Commercial Reciprocity with each other, or in Great Britain, should be removed.

In a discussion on the subject of trade with the Empire, it was stated by the Britannic representative that in 1891 the trade between Great Britain and her possessions was 22·84 per cent. of imports, and 30·20 per cent. of exports. In 1892, it was stated, that the total

imports equalled £424,000,000. The foreign trade equalled £326,000,000 of imports, whilst trade with British possessions equalled £98,000,000. The export trade for 1892 was stated to be equal to £291,000,000, trade as follows:—Foreign, £210,000,000; trade with British possessions = £81,000,000. Therefore the trade with Greater Britain was $\frac{291}{98}$ or under a third of the total exports, and the trade imports equalled $\frac{424}{98}$, or under a fourth of the total trade.

When our democracy has attained its coming majority, it will then have power to control the fiscal policy of Greater Britain. Then it will say to all foreign industrial and commercial competitors “We will have free interchange of manufactured commodities with you on the clear understanding that your labour is paid the rates of wages of equivalent purchasing power as we ourselves are paid, and that the hours of labour are identical with those we work in identical occupations, and that further, your workmen shall be subjected to the same stringent hygienic régime that wisely controls the conditions of labour throughout the territories of Greater Britain. If these terms are not followed, we shall institute a system of tariffs depending in proportion upon the imperfections of the laws controlling your workmen.” Thus the democracy would compel the levelling up of the standard of labour in all countries, and there would be no place for the employer who paid starvation wages and insisted on slave-driving and insanitary conditions of labour.

Once the Supreme Britannic Senate is created, it would establish closer than ever that industrial *esprit de corps* between the British democracy throughout Greater Britain, and although free trade with foreign countries will be permitted on the conditions foreshadowed, there will naturally be *a preferential desire of interchange between the different Colonies of Greater Britain.*

In the discussion on Commercial Reciprocity at the Colonial Conference the following commodities were suggested as the basis of a fraternal commercial interchange:—

From the Australian Colonies to Canada and the Mother Country:—

Australian Mutton.

„ Wool.

„ Skins and Raw Hides.

„ Hard Woods, Iron Bark Ties.

„ Red Spotted and Grey Gum, Black Butt for Street Paving.

„ Fruits—Oranges, Lemons, Bananas, Mandarins.

Wines from Australian Vines.

For Winter months, Australian Butter can be exported, saleable even in British Columbia.

Manufactured New Zealand Woollens and Australian Paper.

From Canada to Australia, the Cape and the Mother Country:—

Frozen Fish of all kinds, especially Salmon.

Lumber. Oregon Timber.

Agricultural Implements, Paper, Minerals.

Seal Skins.

The Cape, Natal and South Africa to Canada and the Mother Country:—

Wool, Wine and Fruit.

Minerals, Gold and Diamonds.

ALLOCATION OF THE COLONIAL TRADE WITH THE MOTHER COUNTRY IN 1890.

It appears, according to Sir Charles Hill, that the Colonial trade, excluding India, the Straits Settlements and Hong Kong, represents 15·1 per cent. of the total trade of the United Kingdom, made up as follows :—

North America—Canada, Newfound-			
land, &c.	...	...	2·7 per cent.
Anstraliasia	...	...	7·5 „
South Africa—Cape and Natal	...	...	2·2 „
Other Colonies	...	...	2·7 „
			15·1 per cent.

THE SPEECH OF THE LATE SIR JOHN THOMPSON.

During the time the Third Article was going through the Press, news arrived of the tragic death of the Canadian Premier, Sir John Thompson, during his visit to the Queen at Windsor Castle. It is fitting at this juncture that the speech of this noble son of Britannia delivered before the Colonial Conference should be produced.

“ After the address which Lord Jersey has made, little remains for me but to express, in a few words, the heartiest of welcomes to the delegates assembled, on behalf of the Canadian Government, the Canadian Parliament, and the people of this Dominion. (Applause.) Your Excellency, I can assure the delegates who are assembled, that the Canadian people, filled with zeal for the greatness and development of their own country, and for the strengthening of the Empire, *are delighted to see the kindlings of the same ambition in the sister Colonies throughout the world.* (Applause.) While entertaining these opinions, the people of Canada rejoice that the business for which the delegates are assembled on this occasion is not necessarily connected with our relations with foreign countries—not necessarily connected with considerations of peace or war—but is immediately concerned *in all those questions which relate to the increase of commerce, the cultivation of the arts of peace and the promotion of civilisation and prosperity generally throughout the Colonies of the Empire.* We realise fully that the questions which you shall have to deliberate upon, are questions requiring the greatest care and the closest examination of details. When we are to consider questions relating to the promotion of trade between the different Colonies, trade with the mother country, the facilities of communication throughout the different portions of the Empire, we realise that, while there is ample field for patriotism and loyalty, methods of business have to be followed. Matters connected with trade, with tariffs, with steamboats, and with telegraphs, will require the most practical as well as the most patriotic deliberations of the gentlemen who are assembled to-day. That they may be guided to useful conclusions with regard to all these

matters is one great ambition to-day of every portion of the Canadian people among whom they are assembled. The great object of our hope is that as a result of the deliberations of the Conference, the ocean which divides the Colonies shall become the highway for their people and their products. (Applause.) Your Excellency has recalled some Conferences between Colonies which have preceded this, although hardly furnishing examples for it. We cannot but recall, on this occasion, that conferences have taken place between Colonies, at which they deliberated, after years of great development and progress, whether the relations which bound them within the Empire were not too restrictive for their future progress, and whether the time had not come when a separation should take place from the motherland. *On this happy occasion, these delegates assemble after long years of self-government in their countries, of greater progress and development than the Colonies of any Empire have ever seen in the past, not to consider the prospects of separation from the mother country, but to plight our faith anew to each other as brethren, and to plight anew, with the motherland, that faith that has never yet been broken or tarnished.* (Loud applause.) Under these circumstances, your Excellency, I beg to express, as your Excellency has done on our behalf, a cordial welcome to the delegates who are assembled, and the hearty aspirations of the people of Canada that their deliberations may result in wise and practical conclusions, which shall have the effect of binding the Colonies together in greater strength, and of making the people of the motherland feel that the Empire is becoming greater and stronger, with the growth and development of the British Colonies throughout the world. If such a result shall have been reached, it will indeed be a happy conclusion to a most auspicious gathering; and I may express another sentiment: that the happy circumstances which have called this Conference together will be but the prelude of occasions on which we shall not only meet in Canada the statesmen of the other Colonies, but on which we shall be able to meet, with greater facilities than we now possess, the people whom they represent. (Loud applause.)”

INDIA.

Although India was not represented at the Colonial Conference, that our Indian brethren are ripe for legislative assimilation, by representation in the Supreme Britannic Senate, will be recognised by everyone who has watched the growth of the

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

This Indian Association represents the native sentiment, and, although comparatively young, its vigour is unquestioned, and its electoral potentialities will be realised when it is known that, attending the Congress meeting of December 26th, 1894, there were present—

As Delegates	...	...	...	1,150
„ Visitors...	...	...	...	3,000

verb. sap

Among the resolutions submitted to and adopted by the Indian National Conference was one which expressed an opinion that the rules in force relating to the Indian Council Acts of 1892 are materially defective, and the Congress expressed a desire that new rules may be framed in a more liberal spirit, to secure the better working of the Act, suited to the conditions and requirements of *each Province*. The Indian National Conference further expressed the opinion that any enquiry into the financial expenditure of India, to be adequate and useful must include an enquiry into the ability of the Indian people to bear the *existing financial burdens*, and should include in its scope the financial relations *between India and England*.

A simultaneous Conference of Indian gentlemen, to consider the government of India, was held in London on December 29th, 1894. The Congress included amongst its numbers delegates from the Indian Associations of Oxford, Cambridge and Edinburgh. A resolution was proposed by Mr. Ghani, B.A., and adopted by the meeting, declaring that the time had come for the introduction of the representative system into India, and until that system of Government had been granted justice would not be done to the People of India.

~~4288~~
4857.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA LIBRARY

Los Angeles

This book is DUE on the last date stamped below.

Form L9—15m-10,'48(B1039)444

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
AT
LOS ANGELES
LIBRARY